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# Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

OL X.]

MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1810.

2684.

## Sales at Vendue. Every Tuesday and Friday, WILL BE SOLD

Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.  
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. of which will be expressed in the papers of the day. All kinds of goods are on limitation and the prices of the same established, can at any time be purchased at the lowest limitation prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

## Wanted to Hire for the ensuing Year.

NEGRO MAN, who can work in the field and take care of horses. Apply to the undersigned.  
January 14.

## FRESH FRUIT.

Subscriber has just received and offers for sale,  
Malaga Raisins in kegs,  
Muscatel and Bloom Raisins in boxes.

ALSO,

6 bags and 12 barrels Coffee.  
James Patton.

Just Published,  
[Price 12 and a half Cents.]  
Sale, at R. GRAY'S Bookstore, King-street,  
Discourse on the Resurrection of the Body:  
by the Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith, President of Princeton College.  
November 10.

NEW ALMANAC.  
COTTON & STEWART,  
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED THEIR  
ALMANAC,  
For 1810.  
Containing, besides the astronomical calculations, a variety of useful and entertaining materials.

ALSO,  
GERMAN ALMANCS,  
For 1810.  
For sale the Gross, Dozen, or single.

Charles Slade & Thos. Grimshaw,  
HAVING entered into partnership in the ROPE-MAKING BUSINESS, offer for sale, at their store on Merchants' wharf, a general assortment of CORDAGE and P-CHANDLERY, at which place, or at the rope-walk, they will receive orders for description of Cordage warranted to be out of the best materials and manufactured in such a manner as will bear the inspection of the best judges.  
B. A liberal price will be always given for HEMP of the best quality.  
November 24.

MILITARY LANDS,  
FOR SALE,  
will be exchanged for Property in Alexandria or its vicinity,  
Warrant for 696 acres of Land, granted by the state of Virginia for Military services during the revolutionary war. This land lies in the state of Ohio, and is said to be amongst the best in the state. It will be sold at a great bargain. Apply to  
John Longden.  
May 13.

A GREAT BARGAIN.  
THE subscriber wishing to remove to the western country, will sell the FARM on which he resides in Fairfax county, 11 miles from Alexandria, 9 from George Town ferry, and about the same from the Potomac, crossing to the city of Washington. A healthy, agreeable neighborhood, containing about 470 acres, on which is a convenient dwelling house, large enough for a general family, together with all the outbuildings, all new or nearly so; an orchard of the trees of selected fruit, together with several other fruit trees, a proportion of improved meadow for the scythe, and a large portion more may easily be made. Any person inclined to purchase may know the terms by application to Mr. JOHN DULIN, adjoining said farm, or the subscriber on the premises.  
E. Dulin.

## FOR FREIGHT,

The staunch, fast sailing Schooner



General Johnston,

Burthen about one hundred tons, Stephen L. Davis, master.—Apply to

John G. Ladd.

January 4.

## LIBERAL WAGES

WILL be given for a smart active BOY and GIRL for the ensuing year  
Apply to the Printer.  
Dec. 25.

## Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY

CHARLES I. CATLETT,

75 chests Imperial, Hyson, & Young Hyson Teas.

30,000 lbs. prime Green Coffee.

20 pipes and 8 quarter casks Lisbon and Teneriffe Wine.

8 hogheads Muscovado Sugar.

2000 lbs. Seine Twine.

50 boxes Mould Candles.

50 d. Spanish Segarr.

8 barrels Pimento.  
October 16.

## LANDING

From the sloop Ranger, Captain Campbell, and for sale by

Lawrafon and Fowle,

30 tons Plaster Paris

20 barrels New-England Rum

100 kegs Salmon

4 chests Hyson Tea

50 coils Grass Rope

5000 yards Tow Cloth

33 casks Goshen Cheese, of a superior quality.

## IN STORE,

30,000 weight Green Coffee

25 hogheads and 20 barrels Muscovado Sugars

10 chests Young Hyson Tea, of a superior quality.

50 cases Florence Oil, 12 bottles each

100 bolts Ravens Duck

100 reams Writing Paper.

50 barrels Tanners Oil

5 cases Sperm Oil

4 pipes 4th proof Alicante Brandy

4 puncheons Jamaica Rum

200 barrels Mess No. 1 & No. 12 Beef

50 barrels Prime Pork

150 boxes Brown Soap

6 casks Timothy Seed

50 boxes Cod Fish

50 lbs. No. 1 & 2 Chocolate

10 barrels Salmon

20,000 lbs. Seal Leather

250 packages Shoes different qualities.

30 casks Bellona Gunpowder

1 case German Cheeses

## WANTED,

1000 bushels clean Rye, for which Cash will be given.

Apply as above.

## The subscriber

Has received the following articles:

New Orleans and St. Croix Sugars of the first quality

Mississippi Cotton of the first quality

Cogniac Brandy, St. Croix Rum, Holland Gin

London Particular Madeira

Sherry

Lisbon

Superior Claret in cases

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson Skin,

Souchong, & Bohea

Best Green Coffee in bags and barrels

Gunpowder

P. E. Patent Shot, from B. B. to No. 9

Mould Shot, B. L. and S. S. G.

Salt Petre, double refined

Spanish Potant Indigo

Copperas of the 1st quality

Fresh Nutmegs

Pimento and black Pepper,

Demijohns,

With a general assortment of GROCERIES, and as usual, old Jamaica Spirits

Peach Brandy, and old Port wine in bottles.

The above articles will be sold very low by the wholesale or retail.

## TO RENT,

A convenient and well finished BRICK HOUSE, at the upper end of King street.  
James Sanderson.  
Nov 3.

## For Freight or Charter,

The Barque

George William,

Burthen 150 tons,

STEPHEN HOPKINS, Master.

Apply to

John G. Ladd,

Who has for sale, now landing from said barque,

118 quarter casks first quality Sherry Wine

40 chests Young Hyson, Hyson and Imperial Teas, of the latest importation.

The above entitled to debenture.  
Dec. 30.

## Liverpool Coal for Sale,

On board the ship Allegany, Capt. Morris, laying at Conway's wharf.

Apply to

James Patton.

Dec. 27.

## JAMES BACON

Begs leave to inform his former customers and friends, that he has

Recommended the Grocery Business,

At his Store on King near Washington-street.

## WHERE HE OFFERS FOR SALE,

A well chosen assortment of goods, in that line,

Warranted genuine, particularly his

TEAS, WINES & LIQUORS,

Which are of a superior quality.—He will dispense of each and every article on the most moderate terms.

May 2.

dlf.

## BUTTER.

4000 lbs. firkin Butter, in good ship ping order.

20 boxes Dixon's fresh Mustard.

40 kegs Leiper's & Garret's Sauces,

Just received by

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax-streets.

With a general assortment of Groceries as usual.

Number 28.

## Joseph H. Mandeville,

Offers for sale the following articles, by wholesale or retail.

3000 bush. Lisbon and Liverpool Salt

20000 lbs Green Coffee, in barrels and bags

5000 Goshen Cheese, of excellent quality in casks

1000 New England do. do.

200 bbls. of Herrings, Shad and Mackerel

50 tons Plaster Paris

20 bales prime Upland Georgia Cotton.

10 hhd. Jamaica, Antigua and Demarara Rum

4 pipes French and ditto Brandy

15 hhd. Muscovado Sugar

50 bbls. do. do. different qualities

2 hhd. Copperas

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

and Hyson Skin,

Madaira,

Lisbon,

Claret, and Catalonia

Holland and Country Gin

New England Rum in hhd. and bbls.

Peach and Apple Brandy in bbls.

Martinique Cordials, in boxes

Loaf and Lump Sugar, Havannah Honey

per gallon, Figblue,

Molasses in hhd. Spanish Potant Indigo

Spanish Cigars, Butter,

Harris's and Taylor's manufactured Tobacco in kegs,

Gunpowder and Shot of different sizes,

Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Pepper, Pimento,

Chocolate Nos. 1 and 3, Mould and Dipt Candles,

Malaga Raisins in boxes,

Pipes in boxes, 3 gross each,

Hingham box's, Hamilton's Carrett's and Leiper's Suif in bottles

London and Philadelphia Mustard,

Writing and Wrapping Paper,

Bed Cords, Leading Lines, &c.

Also,

A constant supply of WATER CRACKERS and best SUPERFINE FLOUR, by retail, and

30 hhd. of Maryland and Virginia Tobacco.

November 20.

## The Subscriber

Will dispose of at Public Sale, at 12 o'clock, on Saturday the 20th day of Jan. on the premises,

The House and Lot on King-street,

Now occupied by Mr. Thomas Shreeve, reserving to himself, his heirs and assigns, a free passage at all times from & to the twenty feet alley in the back of the lot, to and from the house now occupied by Mr. Rt. Gray, and the buildings back of said house.

The terms of sale, one half cash, for the other half a note with a good endorser, payable in ninety days from the day of sale, and negotiable at the Bank of Alexandria.

Stephen Cooke.

January 3

## ROSE HILL FOR SALE.

This healthy, beautiful, and well improved SEAT is now offered for sale.

It contains 400 acres, 150 of which are in wood. No land is better adapted to the use of Plaster of Paris, and there is some very valuable meadow land upon it.

For terms apply to W. H. Foote, esq. upon the premises, or to the subscriber in Charles county, Maryland.

Benjamin Dulany, jun.

September 14.

## New Hardware Store.

ADAM LYNN & CO.

Have received by the ship DUMFRIES, from Liverpool, via Baltimore,

A large and general assortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Saddlery, japanned & brass Ware:

Which they now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, at their store, corner of King and Royal-streets, lately occupied by Peter Sherron,

They have also for sale,

Barr-Iron and Steel.

December 11.

## Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from Alexandria, a young MILCH COW between three and four years of age. She is a deep red, except a line from her shoulders to the end of her tail; she has a fair countenance, white horns and slim; likewise short legged, white feet, &c. The mark on her ears is thought to be a crop off her right, and a bit from underneath—th left a swallow's tail and a bit from the same. Whoever will deliver said Cow to me shall be entitled to the above reward.

Jonathan Field.

January 5.

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## HATS FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED BY

Faxon, Metcalf & Co.

3 cases gentlemen and youths hats, of various qualities, among which are a few patent silk, black and drab.

ALSO ON HAND,

A few chests young Hyson Tea, of superior quality.

Muscovado Sugars in hogheads and barrels.

Writing and Wrapping Paper.

Sheathing do.

Liverpool Salt, and

A few tons European Coals.

Also a general assortment Shoes.

January 2.

colw

## Orphans' Court,

Alexandria County, Dec. Term, 1809.

Ordered, that the Executor of Wm. Fitzhugh of Chatham, deceased, do insert the following advertisement three times a week for eight weeks in the Alexandria Daily Gazette:

Teste,

Alex. Moore, Register.

That the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters testamentary on the estate of Wm. Fitzhugh, Esquire, of Chatham, late of the county aforesaid, deceased: all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers there- of to Alexander Moore, Register of Wills of Alexandria, on or before the 23d day of June next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. And those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 23d day of December, 1809.

Robert Randolph,

Executor of Wm. Fitzhugh, of Chatham.



**Alexandria Daily Gazette,**  
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
**SAMUEL SNOWDEN,**  
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.  
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

MONDAY, JANUARY 8.

**CONGRESS.**

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

TUESDAY, December 19.

**DEBATE**

**ON THE JOINT RESOLUTION**

*Approving the conduct of the Executive  
in relation to the refusal to receive any  
further communication from Francis Jas.  
Jackson.*

[CONTINUED.]

In committee of the whole Mr. BASSET  
in the chair—

[Mr. Emott's Speech continued.]

The correspondence on your table was commenced by this government with a letter from Mr. Smith to Mr. Jackson, in which the secretary after stating the arrangement with Mr. Erskine, the disavowal of that arrangement by his Britannic majesty, and the expectation of this government that an explanation of the grounds of refusal would have been given by Mr. Jackson; goes on to state that the president understood that the British minister had no instructions from his government authorising him to make any explanation as to the reasons of the disavowal, and calls upon Mr. Jackson to correct this statement if he had been misunderstood.

The letter of Mr. Jackson of the 11th of October, in answer to this call, states that he is not altogether certain whether Mr. Smith meant to complain of the disavowal itself, of a total want of an explanation of it, or that the explanation had not been made through him, and under the influence of this doubt, the letter is continued with a reference to each of these particulars. Speaking of the disavowal Mr. Jackson remarks, that he had found no trace of complaint on the part of this government in the records of his predecessor, and that Mr. Smith had not in their conferences distinctly announced any such complaint. He adds, "that he had seen with pleasure in this forbearance on the part of Mr. Smith, an instance of that candor which he did not doubt would prevail in all their communications, inasmuch as Mr. Smith could not but have thought it unreasonable to complain of the disavowal of an act under such circumstances, as could only lead to the consequences that had actually followed."

It is to this part of the letter that we have been referred for the insult, and very properly, for if it is not to be found here, we shall in vain seek for it elsewhere. It has been urged that when Mr. Jackson declares that the arrangement was made under such circumstances as could only lead to a disavowal, he is to be understood as charging the executive not only with a knowledge of the instructions of Mr. Erskine, but with dishonorable conduct in procuring with such knowledge his assent to an act which his instructions did not authorize. Now, sir, is this the charitable or fair construction of this sentence? Are there not other circumstances which would equally warrant the disavowal? If the fact is so, that Mr. Erskine not only acted without authority but against his instructions, who can reasonably question the right in his government to refuse to recognize his agreement? To solve this point we must not refer ourselves to writers on the laws of nations. The every day doctrine of the rights and duties of principle and agent is sufficient for our purpose. Why then will the executive insist upon an insinuation which he considers so odious, when the sentence will bear another and a better construction? A construction too, which will be found necessary to give force to the conclusion, as it is not the circumstance that the instructions were known, but that they were disregarded by the minister, on which the right to disavow is founded. I like not the feverish apprehension which can so readily discover insult in disguised and veiled insinuations.

I am sensible that another part of the sentence has been enlisted in the cause of the insinuation. Mr. Jackson states that in the forbearance of complaint on the part of Mr. Smith, he had witnessed that candor which he did not doubt would prevail

in their correspondence, as Mr. Smith could not but have thought it unreasonable to complain of the disavowal. It is material here in the first place, to ascertain the time to which Mr. Jackson alludes when he refers to Mr. Smith's thoughts. Is the period at which the arrangement was made intended. Not so surely, because there was no disavowal of which to complain. The sentence in this point at least is sufficiently clear. Mr. Madison very distinctly says, that during their conferences Mr. Smith could not but have thought it unreasonable to complain of the disavowal of an act done under such circumstances as could only lead to a disavowal. You will hear it in mind that the conferences were had a short time before the writing of the letter, as Mr. Jackson in it, declares that but a very few days had elapsed since his introduction to the president. Now what were the materials for thinking which Mr. Smith had at the period of the conferences.

From the papers on your table, sir, said Mr. E. you will find that our minister, at London, on the 28th of May, gave our secretary an account of a conference with Mr. Canning, in which the English secretary declared that Mr. Erskine had acted not only without authority, but in direct opposition to his instructions, and read the dispatch of the 23d January, the substance of which is contained in Mr. Pinkney's letter. By Mr. Pinkney's letter of the 9th June, it appears that the instructions of Mr. Erskine had been laid before the house of commons, and a copy of them were then enclosed to our secretary. In the letter of the 23d June, Mr. Pinkney gives to our secretary the reasons which Mr. Canning had stated to him for the disavowal. Mr. Smith in his letter to Mr. Erskine, of the 9th August, declares that he had just received from Mr. Pinkney the printed copy of the despatch of Mr. Canning of the 23d of January, and it appears from the letter of Mr. Jackson, which I am now testing, that this despatch had been a subject of conversation between him and Mr. Smith.

We have in review some things which might in the conception of the British minister have found materials for thinking for our secretary. He knew the pretensions of the British government that its minister had violated its instructions. He had seen the despatch in its whole extent and might have compared it with the arrangement. Mr. Jackson thought there was a substantial difference between the instructions and arrangement; and perhaps he had a right therefore to conclude that Mr. Smith did not complain, because after what had come to his knowledge he found that the act was done under such circumstances as justified the disavowal—Nay, sir, he must at this very time have had in mind the latter part of the letter of Mr. Smith to Mr. Erskine which I have just alluded to, in which after the conditions in the despatch of the 23d of January are mentioned, our secretary says—"I forbear to express to you, sir, the surprise that is felt at the extraordinary pretensions set forth in this letter of instructions and especially at the expectation that this government would as a preliminary recognize conditions two of which are so manifestly irreconcilable to the dignity and interest of the United States." The secretary had thus officially volunteered his opinion respecting the differences between the instruction of the 23d January and the arrangement to the English legation itself.

If however there is yet room for a jaundiced or jealous mind to suspect an insinuation in the sentence before us it must be obviated by what immediately follows in the same letter.

"It was not known when I left England, whether Mr. Erskine had, according to the liberty allowed him communicated to you in extenso his original instructions. It now appears that he did not. But, in reverting to his official correspondence, particularly to a despatch addressed on the 20th of April to his majesty's secretary of state for foreign affairs, I find that he had submitted to your consideration, the three conditions specified in those instructions, as the ground work of an arrangement, which according to information received from this country, it was thought in England might be made, with a prospect of great mutual advantage. Mr. Erskine then reports *verbatim et seriatim* your observations upon each of the three conditions, and the reasons which induced you to think that others might be substituted in lieu of them. It may have been concluded between you that those latter were an equivalent for the original conditions; but the very act of substitution evidently shows that those original conditions were, in fact, very explicitly communicated to you, and by you of course laid before the president for his consideration. I need hardly add, that the difference between these conditions and those contained

in the arrangement of the 18th and 19th of April is sufficiently obvious to require no elucidation; nor need I draw the conclusion, which I consider as admitted by all absence of complaint on the part of the American government, viz. that under such circumstances, his majesty had an undoubted and incontrovertible right to disavow the act of his minister. I must here allude to a supposition which you have more than once mentioned to me, and by which if it had any the slightest foundation, this right might perhaps in some degree have been affected. You have informed me that you understood that Mr. Erskine had two sets of instructions, by which to regulate his conduct; and that upon one of them, which had not been communicated either to you or to the public, was to be rested the justification of the terms finally agreed upon between you and him. It is my duty, sir, solemnly to declare to you, and through you, to the president, that the despatch from Mr. Canning to Mr. Erskine, which you have made the basis of an official correspondence with the latter minister, and which was read by the former to the American minister in London, is the only despatch, by which the conditions were prescribed to Mr. Erskine for the conclusion of an arrangement with this country on the matter to which it relates."

Here we find that Mr. Jackson expressly places the disavowal on the difference in the conditions contained in the instruction and the terms of the arrangement, and again draws his conclusion that under such circumstances the king had a right to disavow the act of his ministry. When speaking of the instruction he admits that Mr. Erskine had not communicated it in extenso, but deems it necessary in answer to a suggestion made by Mr. Smith in their conferences, that Mr. Erskine had more than one set of instructions solemnly to assure our secretary, and through him the president, that such was not the case. This declaration is to me utterly irreconcilable with the notion of an insinuation that the executive of this country knew at the time of the arrangement that the British agent was acting without authority. If Mr. Jackson had intended a charge of this kind, he certainly would not thus notice a mere conversation for the sole purpose of giving an official negative to it.

There is one part of the paragraph which I have last read to you which requires a moment's attention, as it has been the subject of some cavil; I allude to that part of the specification of the letter of Mr. Canning in which Mr. Jackson says that secretary Smith had made it the basis of a correspondence with Mr. Erskine. This is sufficiently explained by a reference to the letter from Mr. Smith to Mr. Erskine of the 9th of August. In that letter the despatch is indeed made the basis of a correspondence. It was not so anterior to the arrangement. One observation more, sir, in relation to this letter. It has been urged that in a fair and critical construction of the terms used by Mr. Jackson, it not only does not appear that Mr. Erskine had no authority to conclude the arrangement, but it is justly to be inferred that he had authority. This I confess is not my construction of the letter, but it is surely strange for those who make and profess to believe it, to urge at the same time that Mr. Jackson in the same letter has charged the government with the knowledge of a matter which he admits to be untrue, that Mr. Erskine acted without authority.

I shall now, for the present, leave the first letter to Mr. Jackson, remarking, that in the part of it which we have had before us, I understand him as proceeding on the hypothesis that our government asked from him an explanation of the disavowal, and that he attempts to answer such call by referring to the despatch of the 23d of January as containing the only authority of his predecessor, and alleging the disavowal was occasioned by what was regarded on the part of his government a departure from such authority. As to the insinuation attributed to Mr. Jackson, it is not my wish to extenuate, but I have not been able to discover it. If it is in the letter it is a mite too small for my vision.

The next letter in course is that of Mr. Smith of the 19th of October, in which Mr. Jackson is reminded that the president expected "a formal and satisfactory explanation" of the reasons of the disavowal, and he is told that the president "persists in that expectation and in the opinion that there has been given no explanation that is adequate either as to the matter or the mode." In a subsequent part of the letter the secretary goes on to say—"The stress you have laid on what you have been pleased to state as the substitution of the terms finally agreed on for the terms first proposed has excited no small degree of surprise. And why did it excite so much surprise in

the first place, that he now, for the first time, informs the official correspondence, or that the alleged substitution was considered by him as an imputation on the honesty or duty of the government? Let him give the answer—"Certainly it is that your predecessor did present for my consideration the three conditions which now appear in the printed documents; that he was disposed to urge them more than the nature of two of them (both palpably inadmissible) could permit, that on finding his first proposals unsuccessful, the more reasonable terms comprised in the arrangement respecting the orders in council were adopted." No, sir, the conditions were not merely shewn by Mr. Erskine, but they were pressed by him and very properly rejected by the secretary, and other means finally adopted: And when you call the proposal a substitution or by some other name, it was the natural course to be taken.

Mr. Smith then proceeds to say—"And what, sir, is there in this to countenance the conclusion drawn in favor of the right of his Britannic majesty to disavow the proceeding? Is any thing more common in public negotiations than to begin with a higher demand, and, that failing, to descend to a lower? To have, if not two sets of instructions, two or more than two grades of propositions in the same act of instructions to begin with what is the most desirable and to end with what is found inadmissible in case the more desirable should not be attainable. This must be obvious to every understanding, and it is confirmed by universal experience."

"What were the real and entire instructions given to your predecessor is a question essentially between him and his government. That he had, or at least, that he believed he had sufficient authority to conclude the arrangement, his formal assurances, during our discussions, were such as to leave no room for doubt. His subsequent letter of the 15th June, renewing his assurance to me "that the terms of the agreement so happily concluded by the recent negotiation will be strictly fulfilled on the part of his majesty," is an evident indication of what his persuasion then was as to his instructions. And with a view to shew what his impressions have been ever since the disavowal, I must take the liberty of referring you to the annexed extracts (see C.) from his official letters of the 31st July and of the 14th August.

"The declaration "that the despatch from Mr. Canning to Mr. Erskine of the 23d January is the only despatch by which the conditions were prescribed to Mr. Erskine for the conclusion of an arrangement on the matter to which it relates" is now for the first time made to this government. And I need hardly add, that if that despatch had been communicated at the time of the arrangement, or if it had been known that the propositions contained in it and which were at first presented by Mr. Erskine, were the only ones on which he was authorized to make an arrangement, the arrangement would not have been made."

[Mr. Emott's speech to be continued.]

**Finkerton's Collection of Voyages and Travels,**

Forming a complete History of the Origin and Progress of Discovery by Sea and Land, from the most authentic Sources.

THE first number of this valuable Work is just come to hand and is ready for inspection at the store of the subscriber, in King-street, and with Mr. Triplett, at the coffee-house.

Fully aware of the impositions that have been practised upon the public by strangers soliciting subscriptions from distant places; the Editors invite their examination of a Work perhaps the most useful, entertaining, as well as extensive in its kind that has ever been undertaken in any country. And they flatter themselves that the American will by no means shrink from a comparison with the London edition, thus offered at six dollars per Vol. less.

This number may be considered as a fair specimen of the execution of the work, and will be left a short time for examination, before the 2d number is put to press. After this the subscription will be raised to \$2 25 each number; and but a few more copies printed than are sufficient to supply the subscribers, that the early patrons of this valuable Work may have a decided advantage—subsequent applications may therefore come too late.

It is also the intention of the Editor to annex to the last number a complete list of names of the subscribers, as the patrons and encouragers of useful knowledge, the arts and literature of the United States.

Subscriptions are received by the subscriber.

James Kennedy, sen.  
December 5. 1801



Alexandria Daily Gazette.

MONDAY, JANUARY 8.

COMMUNICATION.

A petition is about to be offered for the signature of the inhabitants of this county, praying Congress to make sundry alterations and amendments to the laws now in force, by the assumption of the district of Columbia; and as the objects of the petition are of general concern, it may not be improper to apprise the citizens of the most prominent features of the changes solicited, in order that they may be the better able to decide upon the propriety of changes so immediately differing from the laws of the State, with which they must of necessity as well as interest continue to be intimately connected; and as every sweet has its alloy, and every good its attendant evil, it is the incumbent duty of every community making radical changes, to seek with great care and deliberation, those which give most of the one, and the least of the other.

The first change prayed for is, to place promissory notes hereafter drawn and negotiated in the county of Alexandria, on the footing of inland bills of exchange.

2d. To subject real estate in the county of Alexandria to execution in the same manner and to the same extent as personal property.

3d. That executions on judgments obtained in the county of Washington and Alexandria may be effective throughout the territory.

4th. To deprive a debtor in execution of the benefit of the prison rules after remaining in the bounds 12 months.

5th. To authorise the judges to hear allegations in bar of a debtors discharge at the time he offers to take the oath of insolvency by the intervention of a jury.

6th. To allow interest on judgments & to authorise the court to award damages on the dissolution of injunctions not exceeding 10 per cent. per annum.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated October 26, 1809.

"By letter received by estaffette, from Naples, I learn, that those American vessels which have arrived there recently, have been put under sequestration, notwithstanding the royal decree, admitting them freely. Names of said vessels; schooner Hamilton, of New-York; ship Hercules, West-Salem; ship Augusta, Moore, of Baltimore, having on board the new American consul; brig Sophia and schooner Zephyr—you will readily understand the reason for the conduct of the king of Naples, in perusing the letter of Champagny to General Armstrong, which, having been published in France, will of course find its way into the United States. I am assured by Gen. Armstrong, that previously to the non ratification of the arrangement made by Mr. Erskine, by the British government, a decree was actually made out in Paris, totally rescinding the royal decrees of Berlin and Milan—but, as it was known that the British ministry censured the conduct of Mr. Erskine, I refused to ratify his arrangement, instead of a rescinding decree, we find the letter of Champagny, expressing the unalterable determination of his imperial and royal majesty in regard to neutrals."

Finance.—Mr. Gallatin has so far disabused the warlike gentry as to have obtained their open and repeated censure in Virginia papers. They are of opinion he has not done his duty by omitting to develop the resources of the country for warring on a war. Some Sully has discovered that at one dash of the pen he might have pointed out "a most notorious fact," that our public lands are worth 1,000,000,000 or a hundred million of dollars!! As they are afraid that he will not make this com-

munication of his own accord, they are for "compelling" him to turn every thing into dollars, like a silver Midas. No wonder that this cautious and able financier is unwilling to throw away his reputation by pledging it upon all the follies, crudities and mistatements of a wretched set of out-laws from common sense. Mr. Gallatin will retire from office and leave them to the consequences of their own indiscretions. It seems however passing strange, that the opinions of Albert Gallatin, whose brilliant and solid talents, whose energy, perseverance and fortitude had, more than all the weight of Virginia accumulated, turned the scale in favor of democratic policy, should be so far hunted down as they are in the following extract from a ministerial oracle:

"Let Albert Gallatin be called upon and be compelled to lay before Congress a complete development of the actual resources of the nation, without any speculations of his own."

ARGUS.

Time was when the pickings and the honors of this land were not given to the Smith's; when the doughty general was too happy in confining the range of his speculating to a small contractorship under government; in being the fearless defender of England and her commerce against commercial restrictions, and grateful for the concealment of his disgrace at Mud Fort: when a small lawyer never dreamt of being secretary of state, but gave as another Shylock his early and nocturnal audiences to the tribe of two per cent a month; when for the first and only time in Baltimore shaving and lathering were performed at one operation; when the present president of the U. S. shrunk (as some of the democratic papers informed us in the spring of 1805) from the times that tried men's souls—then it was that the speculations of Mr. Gallatin were the unerring guide of the party, whose present disapprobation of them is the strongest proof of their degradation being near at hand. But it is a maxim deemed infallible in the political world, that great exigencies produce great talents; and great talents we all know, naturally reproduce great discoveries. It is no wonder, therefore, that the democratic ship being ready to sink, should be so full of men of her crew, wiser and more sagacious financiers than this nation ever before possessed, who have demonstrated, the national debt for placing which in a train of gradual extinction, Hamilton spent the midnight oil, and in the fulfillment and improving of whose expedients the indefatigable and vigorous mind of Gallatin spent nine years, without seeing the work accomplished—that the national debt is a mere dust in the balance, when compared with the productiveness of only one branch of revenue at present inactive.

(Balt. Fed. Rep.)

BALTIMORE, January 4.

Arrived below, brig Newton, Prior from Tunis, via Gibraltar. Left at Tunis, Oct. 29, ship Millwood of New York.—No late arrival there from America. Capt. Prior was informed by a gentleman from Marseilles, that the ship Augusta, brig Sophia and sch'r Zephyr of Baltimore, with their cargoes had been sequestered at Naples. The ship Apollo, Bounds, of Baltimore was captured off Naples by a British cruiser, carried into Malta and condemned—capt. B. and crew took passage in the sch'r Two Margarets, of Baltimore, bound thence to London—who in coming down the Straits was captured by a French privateer and ordered for Tunis; when they separated from the privateer the crew and passengers rose upon the prize master, retook the vessel and carried her to Malta. The mate of the Two Margarets is on board the Newton—he arrived at Tunis in the privateer.

The Mediterranean swarms with those privateers who take every thing they fall in with. Left Gibraltar the 15th of Nov. no American vessels there. 17th, 50 miles from the mouth of the Straits, spoke brig Romp, Randall, from Salem bound to Naples, informed them of the precarious state of trade, think she would touch at Tunis in consequence. Spoke in the bay brig Margareta from Lisbon.

GIBRALTAR, Nov. 11.

The following letter and account may be depended upon as perfectly authentic.

Off Rosas, Nov. 3.

DEAR SIR,

As I shall most likely see you soon I only enclose you an account of the destruction of three French sail of the line since which we have destroyed the remainder of the convoy in the Bay of Rosas.

"On the morning of the 23d we discovered from the main top, the enemy, consisting of 38 sail of men of war and transports bearing E. N. E. and with the whole fleet (16 sail of the line) made all sail in chase of them. The French men of war having on seeing us, separated from the convoy, exclusively engaged the attention of our line of battle ships, while captain Barrie in the Komone, with some other small vessels, pursued the French transports, which were standing directly for the Bay of Rosas on the coast of Catalonia.

"The English fleet during the whole of the 23d, having carried a great press of sail to get to windward of the enemy, whom they had chased in different directions, was necessarily much divided. On the morning of the 24th the six following ships only had kept company with each other.

Canopus	Rear Ad. Martin,
Renown	Captain Inglis.
Tygre	Com. Durham
Sultan	Capt. Hollowell
Leviathan	Griffiths
Cumberland	Harvey
	Woodhouse

This squadron during the whole of the 24th, when it blew very strong, carried so much sail as enabled it to get sight of the enemy from the deck, a little after 4 in the afternoon. The French were then pretty close in with their own shore, endeavoring to get to the mouth of the Rhone. The night soon approaching, we lost sight of the enemy, who, fortunately, was again seen on the morning of the 25th, carrying all sail to run into some port to the westward.

"The English squadron being now to windward of the French, and going nine or ten miles an hour, was very close to them when their admiral, in a superb 80 gun ship, and a 74 grounded on the shoals over against the town of Frontignan, which is E. N. E. of Cette, 4 or 5 miles distant, and W. N. W. of Montpellier, from which it is 10 or 12 miles. The other French line of battle ship and a frigate, (the whole of their force seen since 23d) grounded on a reef of rocks near the town of Cette.

"The French admiral's ship and a 74 near him being in a perilous situation, the crews began to abandon them very soon after they had struck on the shoal. The mizen masts of both ships and the main mast of the 74 fell over at 4 o'clock; and the other ships near Cette evinced strong proofs of being most seriously injured.

"On the 26th rear admiral Martin with the Renown, Tygre, and Cumberland, stood towards the shoals of Frontignan to sound. This demonstration had a good effect; at 7 in the evening the French admiral's ship, the Robuste, and the Lion 74 near him were in flames, which after raging with fury communicated to their magazines.—At half past ten they blew up, exhibiting at once a sight most beautiful and impressive."

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, January 6.

[Taken for the Alexandria Gazette.]

A letter from the secretary of the treasury was read, giving an account of the expenditures for one year, preceding the 1st of September, 1809. Ordered to be printed and referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Eppes from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill for reviving the act and continuing it until 1811, laying an additional duty of 2 1-2 per cent. commonly called the Mediterranean fund. Read twice and referred to a committee of the whole house on Monday.

Mr. Bassett, from the committee on naval establishments, reported in part the following resolution:

Resolved, That the hulls of the frigates now in ordinary ought to be immediately repaired, and that \$100,000 be appropriated for that purpose. Referred to a committee of the whole house on Monday.

Mr. Ross called for the order of the day. The house went into committee of the whole on the report of the committee appointed to draft rules and orders of the house—Mr. Pitkin in the chair.

Mr. Livermore's motion to strike out under consideration.

Mr. Phisden spoke against the rule. Mr. Gardinier spoke also at considerable length against the rule. His speech, as usual, was clear, humorous, and argumentative. He protested against taking away the privilege of speech in any shape whatever.

Mr. Bacon spoke against the rule. He thought the principle incorrect; and though he did not think it probable that the rule would be abused, were it to pass; but he did not wish for one of the majority to have any such power put into his hands.—He did not desire to be led into temptation. He declared that he did not much like previous questions in any shape; yet in the way the rule formerly stood he should not object to it; but in the broad shape it now appeared he should vote against it.

Mr. Ross spoke again very loud; but we must again repeat it, though it may again offend him, that he spoke with very little judgment.

Mr. M'Kee also spoke in favor of the rule. He was proceeding with some severe remarks on Mr. Gardinier's conduct in a late debate, when he was called to order by Mr. Gardinier. Mr. Gardinier was proceeding to state the words to which he objected, when he was called to order by Mr. Johnson the objectionable words not being written. Mr. Gardinier wrote the words, they were read. Mr. M'Kee explained, and the chairman decided that he should go on. He went on and concluded his remarks.

At a quarter before three, the question on Mr. Livermore's amendment to strike out the rule was taken, and lost, 47 rising in the affirmative and 66 in the negative.

Mr. Quincy moved to strike out the alterations and to insert such words as shall make this rule the same as the rule formerly adopted. Lost. He then made a motion to insert a sentence which should ensure the right of every member who may choose to speak at least once.

Mr. Tallmadge spoke with great force of argument in favor of the amendment and against the arbitrary rules.

The committee rose and reported progress. Adjourned.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next will be sold at the Vendue Store,  
12 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar, 6 chests young Hyson and 8 chests old Hyson Teas, on a credit.

ALSO,

43 bags of Coffee, on a credit of 4 months, entitled to drawback.

Philip G. Marsteller.

January 6.

LANDING

From the Norfolk Packet and for sale by  
Lawrason and Fowle;

15 hds. Retailing MOLASSES,  
100 boxes Fresh Muscatel RAISINS.  
January 8.

Some Valuable Slaves,

Belonging to the estate of Edward Carter, deceased, will be offered at Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of January next, at Hay-Market, in the county of Prince-William. They will be sold in families and for cash.

E. Brooke,

Administrator with the will annexed,  
of Edward Carter.  
November 11—13. ec24t

Alexandria Weaving Manufactory.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE inhabitants of Alexandria and its vicinity are respectfully informed that we the subscribers, lately from the neighborhood of Manchester, (England) have, by the desire and aid of our friends, opened a WEAVING MANUFACTORY, on the premises belonging to Mr. Edward May, between the dwelling house of Thomas Swain, Esq. and the Spread Eagle Tavern, Prince-street—where we are ready to receive for weaving the various sorts of country spun cotton, linen and woollen, and hope by a steady, & upright attention to business, to merit the encouragement and approbation of our friends and the public. In order to give general satisfaction to our friends and customers, every material will be strictly weighed on the receiving and delivery thereof. The yarn, &c. in hanks or bobbins, are more suitable than in balls.

Joab De Mane,  
Robert Hart,  
Henry Moon.

PRINTING in all its various branches, handsomely executed with accuracy and despatch.



## For Sale, The following VALUABLE PROPERTY. A TRACT OF LAND,

CONTAINING 1600 acres, more or less, called and known by the name of Buffalo Marsh, lying within 12 miles of Winchester, in the county of Frederick, in the state of Virginia. On about 900 acres of this tract there are several very well improved farms tenanted for life or lives, the balance free of all incumbrance, including an excellent merchant mill built with stone, the whole yielding an annual rent of about 800 dollars. Much of this tract is very fertile, well watered, and all abundance of timber. It is generally rolling, but part of it is hilly and stoney, chiefly of lime stone. It will be laid off to suit purchasers.

Another tract, called Hollis's Marsh, lying in the county of Westmoreland containing about 2800 acres, bordering on the river Potomac, adjoining the Stratford estate, and the late residence of Richard Lee, esq. of Chantilly. On the estate are a number of farms and tenants at will. Part of this land is extremely fertile, and all of it as good as the lands generally are in that part of the country. The Marsh affords excellent range for stock, and is happily situated for fish and fowls of which that river abounds, and must be a desirable estate to any person who may choose to reside in that part of the country. It will however be laid off to suit purchasers.

The above lands are held by deeds of purchase duly recorded in the general court,

Another tract containing 992 acres, lying in the county of Berkeley, adjoining the residence of Rawleigh Colston, esq. of which about 660 acres is leased for the balance of the life of an aged man, the rest tenanted at will. This land is situated in what is called the big bend of Potomac, and borders on it. In point of fertility it is esteemed inferior to none in that part of the state and is held by deed from James Marshall, esq.

Seven other tracts containing 1000 acres each, adjoining each other in the county of Mason, within a few miles of the Ohio, between the two Kanawha's on the waters of Sandy Creek, which runs through a considerable part of it. It adjoins the lands of general Washington, and the late Benjamin Harrison, jun. esq. A large portion of it is rich bottom and the upland of very good quality. It is held under the original patent by deeds duly recorded in the general court.

Five full & complete Shares in the Dismal Swamp Company.

Upwards of 16,000 acres of Lands, being very old military rights, lying in the states of Ohio, Kentucky and the Indiana territory, chiefly patented in my own name and ready to be shewn.

A more particular description of the foregoing property may be seen by applying to Mr. Thomas Taylor, of Richmond, who is authorized to make contracts, or to myself in Alexandria. The titles are all undoubted, and the terms proposed are, one fourth in cash at the time of conveyance, the balance in three instalments, the last two to be on interest from the date. Any species of the public stock and of the different Banks in the United States of Insurance Companies—of the Potomac Bridge and Turnpike Companies will be received in payment according to their fair value. Ground rents in the city of Richmond and town of Alexandria, or Houses and Lots, will likewise be received in payment according to such rates as may be agreed upon.

John Hopkins.

July 27.

2aw6m

## Just Received

And for sale by James Kennedy, sen. Bookseller, King street,

Gentlemen and Lady's Pocket Almanacs, in plain and Morocco bindings, for the year 1810.

AND

Johnson's Virginia and Farmer's Almanacs for do. containing a variety of useful and entertaining matter—by the dozen or otherwise.

ALSO,

Dr. Hooper's Physicians Vademecum—just published—a very useful Manual for young gentlemen of the faculty. Price 112 cents.

Dr. Rees's Medical Guide.  
Pennington's Memoirs of Mrs. Eliza Carter.

Blair's Lectures on Rhetorick and the Belles Lettres.

Adam's Roman Antiquities.  
Complete Farrier (new edition.)

Misses' Magazine—2 vols.  
Porter's Lectures on St. Matthew.

Dr. Newcome's Harmony of the Evangelists.

Mrs. West's Letters to a Young Man.

Cowper's Poems and Task—separate, elegant miniature editions.

Mediator's Kingdom, not of this World.

37 and half cents.

edf

December 7.

## GRAND LOTTERY, Three Prizes of 25,000 Dolls. each.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,  
Union College Lottery, No. 1.

MANAGERS.  
William W. Gilbert, Isaac Dennison,  
Benjamin Dewitt, AND  
George Merchant, Stephen Thorne.  
S C H R M E.

Prizes of	\$25,000 is \$75,000
3	10,000
1	5,000
1	5,000
4 240 Tickets each,	7,000
2	2,000
5	1,000
28	500
30	200
50	100
100	50
200	20
10,500	10

10,924 Prizes,  
24,076 Blanks,

35,000 Tickets, at 7 dollars, is 245,000

Less than 2 1-4 blanks to a prize; subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. Prizes payable 30 days after the conclusion of the drawing.

OF THE ANNEXED PRIZES.

1st drawn No. 10th day of drawing, entitled to \$1,000.

1st do. 15th do. 250 Tickets from No. 1 to No. 250, inclusive.

1st do. 20th do. 250 do from No. 251 to 500, inclusive.

1st do. 25th do. 550 do from No. 22,001 to 22,250, inclusive.

1st do. 30th do. 250 do from No. 22,251 to 22,500, inclusive.

1st do. 35th do. Cash, 25,000 dolls.

1st do. 40th do. 1000

1st do. 45th do. 25,000

First 4000 Blanks drawn to be entitled to a Ten Dollar prize each.

The drawing will commence in the City of New York on the third Tuesday in April next, and will continue to draw 600 Tickets each day (except the last day, when there will remain 800 to be drawn) until finished.

Tickets for sale by R. GRAY, Bookseller, King street, Alexandria, where all tickets sold by him may be examined, and information obtained respecting the Lottery during the drawing, free of expence. Prizes in the Baltimore College Lottery will be taken at their full value for Tickets in this Lottery, and the difference paid in cash. Cash will also be advanced for prizes as soon as drawn, at a moderate discount.

Present price of tickets eight dollars.

January 1.

\* Should the first number, on the 15th day of drawing, be either of the numbers from 1 to 250, inclusive, then, in that case, the next drawn number (not one of those numbers) shall draw, and be entitled to the 250 tickets, with the prizes and blanks that may be drawn to them previous to the 15th day of drawing; and in the like manner with tickets for the 20th, 25th, and 30th days of drawing; so that a person with one ticket may draw One Thousand Tickets! Question—How? Answer—Suppose No. 11,175, is the property of A, the first drawn number on the 15th day of drawing, which will entitle A to the numbers from 1 to 250; and the first drawn number on the 20th day of drawing, may be No 175, which will entitle him to the numbers from 251 to 500. The first drawn number, on the 25th day, may be No. 375, which will entitle him to the numbers from 22,001 to 22,250, inclusive; and the first drawn number, on the 30th day of drawing, may be one of the 750 tickets already drawn, which will entitle him to the numbers from 22,250 to 22,500—Yes, sir, and the thousand tickets may draw One Hundred Thousand Dollars!

## New Tooth Extractor.

THE subscriber has effected an improvement in the instrument for extracting teeth, by which that operation is rendered considerably less painful, and more safe, than by the common method, and applies in all cases.

During some months use of this instrument, (the only one except Bruff's Patent, where that will apply) the jaw has in no instance been injured, nor the gum torn (or lacerated.)

Persons who chuse it, attended at their homes as usual. Apply lower end of Prince-street to

Ch: Douglas.

Intending to apply for a patent, it cannot be seen for examination at present.

December 28. eo3m

For Rent or Sale,

A Bake-house & Dwelling-house.

THAT Bake House and Dwelling House situate at the corner of Water and Oronoko streets, at present occupied by Mr. Andrew Jamieson. Possession may be had the first day of January next.

John Dundas.

November 17. diwkepf

## NOTICE.

MR. ROBERT ABERCROMBIE is duly authorised by us to receive any money due to our late firm.

John Horner, sen.  
Lewis Piles.

January 5.

## LEWIS PILES

Respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the BLACKSMITH'S BUSINESS on his own account, on Washington-street, opposite the Methodist meeting-house, where he is prepared and will be happy to execute the orders of such as may favor him with their custom in the best manner and on the cheapest terms.

John Errenthaw

carries on at the same place the WHEEL-RIGHT BUSINESS in the best manner—he has on hand a quantity of seasoned timber and is prepared to execute orders with faithfulness and promptitude.

January 5.

co6t

## Valuable Property for Sale.

IN pursuance of a deed executed to the subscribers on the 11th day of August, 1808, by the late Robert T. Hoar, Esq. in trust for certain purposes thereby expressed, they will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Coffee-House, in the town of Alexandria, on the first Monday in March next, the following valuable Property, viz.

One Lot of Ground in the said town of Alexandria, lying eastward of Union and between Duke and Wolfe streets, with a Wharf extended from the same into the river: This lot fronts feet on the Potomac.

One other Lot, situated on Water street, between Prince and Duke-streets, and fronting about 27 feet on Water-street. This lot is handsomely enclosed, and there is a very productive garden upon it.

The undivided Moiety of the following Property, all situated in the said town of Alexandria, to wit—

One Moiety of the Property on which the said R. T. Hoar lately resided situated at the corner of Prince and Water-streets, and fronting feet on these streets. On this property there are extensive Brick Buildings, forming a large and well finished Dwelling House & three Stores, with all necessary out houses, a pump in the yard and an excellent garden.

A I. S. O.

The undivided Moiety of a House and Lot situated at the corner of Water and Duke streets, fronting feet on Water, and feet on Duke. This property is subject to an annual ground rent forever of sixty one and a half dollars.

The whole of the above property except the last is free of encumbrance, and will be shewn at any time to such as desire to be informed about it. The sale will be made on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months for approved indorsed notes, negotiable at the bank of Alexandria.

Charles Simms,  
Thomas Swann,  
R. Harrison.

Nov. 30

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber by virtue of a deed of trust to him from WILLIAM HODGSON, dated on the 26th day of November, in the year 1808, for the purpose of selling John Hopkins, on the 6th day of February next, and at the hour of twelve o'clock of that day—if the day is not a fair one, then on the first fair day thereafter and at the same hour will proceed to sell for ready money, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises,

The Fee-simple Estate

In the following Property, to wit: About five acres and ten poles of ground with the houses thereon, situate in the county of Alexandria, in the vicinity of the town of Alexandria, and adjoining the west side of Bellview, the residence of Mr. Hodgson, which five acres and ten poles are now in the possession of Mr. Hodgson.

Edmund I. Lee, Trustee.

January 5.

co6t

## Bank of Alexandria.

JANUARY 1, 1810.

NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, that a dividend of three and a half per cent on the capital stock of said Bank for the half year ending this day is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them on Thursday the 4th inst.

By order of the President and Directors,

Gurden Chapen, Cashier.

January 2.

co3w

LOST, on Tuesday last, a large OVAL BREAST-PIN, with hair in it, and the initials I M S S on the back. The Rider will be liberally rewarded on leaving it with the Printer.

January 5.

3t

## Public Sale.

THE subscriber, by virtue of a deed of trust to him from Mr. William Hodgson, dated on the 10th day of November, in the year 1808, for the purpose of indemnifying John Hopkins—will, on the first day of February next, at the hour of twelve o'clock of that day, if not, on the next fair day, at the same hour, proceed to sell, at the court-house, in Alexandria, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for ready money, three thousand acres of LAND, situate on the left fork of Big Sandy Creek, which land was, at the time of the grant for the same, in the county of Monongalia, in the state of Virginia.

The above tracts of land were granted to the state of Virginia, to John Allison by three several patents containing respectively one thousand acres, and bearing date on the first day of October, 1784, which land has been since duly conveyed to the said William Hodgson by deed dated 24 of August, 1794.

Edmund J. Lee, Trustee.

Nov. 27.

co6t

## Public Sale.

UNDER the authority of a deed of trust from Samuel Bailey to us, for the purpose of securing the payment of certain debts to William Wilson, surviving administrator of Charles Wilson, deceased, and to Benjamin Dotts, we will offer at public sale, for cash, on the 19th day of March next, at the front door of the court-house, in Fairfax county, a TRACT OF LAND, in the said county, described in the deed as situated on Oncoquan Creek, adjoining to the town of Colchester, and devised to the said Samuel Bailey by his father William Bailey—supposed to contain four hundred acres.

Thomas Harrison, jun.  
R. I. Taylor.

December 8.

co6t

Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

INSURANCE OFFICE, 19th Dec. 1809.

THE Stockholders in this institution are hereby notified, that an election of fifteen directors, will be held at the court house in Alexandria, on Monday the 15th day of January next, ensuing.

By order,

J. B. Nickolls, Sec'y.

2w15thJan

Mr. Davis, of Richmond, will insert the above advertisement in his paper once a week till the 15th of January.

## Thomas P. de Vatangin,

Does leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to the stand lately occupied by Mr. Samuel McCann on King street, and continues to offer for sale a handsome assortment of LIQUORS and GROCERIES on the lowest terms for cash, viz.

Imperial Hyson.  
Young Hyson.  
Hyson Skin.  
Souchong & Bohea.  
First and second quality New Orleans and West India Sugars.

Madeira, Lisbon, Malaga and Old Port in bottles, Hollands' and country Gin.

Cognac, Bourdeaux, Peach and Apple Brandy.

Best Jamaica, Antigua, and New England Rum.

Whiskey in barrels and by retail.

Cherry Brandy.

Spanish Cigars of a very superior quality.

Green and white coffee, chocolate, mace, cloves, cinnamon, nutmegs, pimento, pepper, rice and ground ginger, rice, pearl and common barley, arracoot, madder, indigo, copperas, alum, brimstone, saltpetre, starch, blue, white and brown soap, mould and dipt candles, gunpowder, shot, flints, first, second and third quality smoking tobacco, James river and small twist tobacco, Macabani, rappee and Scotch snuff, best Florence oil in flasks.

Has also on hand,

A few superior quality Goshen Cheese.

December 12. 3w4w

## TO BE RENTED,

For one or more years, THAT valuable property commonly called *John's Land*, now occupied by John Brown, also, the *Marsh and Hill* adjacent. The terms will be made known by Dr. Stephen Cooke, near Leesburgh, Loudoun county.

The subscriber having been informed that JOHN BROWN has committed various depredations on the parts that he has sold the stone which surrounded it, and the soil itself, gives notice to those who have been engaged in this trade, that a reputation of it will inevitably subject them to the penalties of the law.

John R. Cooke.

December 16.

ds&law